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FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1914.

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Russians Advance in Eastern Prussia and Invade Galicia

FRENCH CAPTURE 14 GERMAN OFFICERS; TURKEY SAID TO HAVE DECLARED WAR

ALLIES BATTLING DESPERATELY LESS THAN 50 MILES FROM PARIS

Russia on Eastern War Stage Admits Disaster to Two Army Corps—Elsewhere Czar's Armies Triumph—March on Berlin Planned—Battle Between British and Germans on Upper Oise Rages Fiercely—Advance Becoming Difficult.

ALLIES MAKE DETERMINED PLAY FOR TIME

Germany Making Renewed Efforts to Bring Italy Over to Her Side—Western Coast of Belgium and Coast of France Clear of Germans—St. Petersburg Despatches Meager But True—Heavy Losses of Austrians Confirmed—Million Men Engaged.

London, Sept. 2, 4:42 p. m.—The steam drifter Eyric, engaged in mine sweeping operations in the North sea, struck a mine this morning and went to the bottom in three minutes. Six members of her crew are missing, five were saved.

New York, Sept. 2.—Dow & Jones company today published the following today on its news ticker: "London—Unconfirmed reports are current here that Turkey has declared war on Russia. Communication with Constantinople has been cut off for three days and the Turkish ambassador stated he had no way of telling when he would hear from his government again."

Paris, Sept. 2, 3:15 p. m.—"A German cavalry corps, marching toward the forest of Compiègne, on the left wing of the allied forces, engaged the English, Tuesday, Sept. 1. The English captured ten guns."

This statement was given out officially today.

Paris, Sept. 2, via London, 12:20 p. m.—The Petit Parisien, today says that fourteen German staff officers have been captured and sent to Nimes in the Department of Gard.

London, Sept. 2, 9:40 a. m.—A despatch to the Daily News from Rome says: "Besides advancing in East Prussia, the Russians are also invading Germany in northern Galicia, their object being Koenigsbutte, in Prussian Silesia, whence presumably they will march on Berlin via Breslau."

London, Sept. 2, 1:30 p. m.—The announcement from Vienna that preparations have been made for the evacuation of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, in view of the "inevitability" of an approaching Russian occupation, is the first official admission that the Austrians have been worsted in the prolonged fighting in Galicia.

Moreover, Russian accounts from this field of operations have been continually cheerful. Even the defeat of Russians by the Germans in East Prussia has unabated the optimism of Petrograd. The Russian chief of the general staff calls the affair merely a reverse due to the unexpected appearance of heavy German reinforcements accompanied by siege guns apparently from the fortresses of Thorn and Graudenz.

Nothing so complete as the present censorship of news from the actual battle line in France has been known since the beginning of the war.

Significant News Received.
The significance of the removal of the German military headquarters from Coblenz to an unknown destination is difficult to estimate, but the

change is regarded as highly interesting.

The announcement by a Paris paper that fourteen German staff officers have been captured and interned at Nimes is the first intimation of this incident. It may possibly be significant, although it is not said where the Germans were taken prisoners.

The Russian embassy here has thought it desirable formally to deny reports of pogroms at Vilna, which it attributes to German and Austrian sources. The embassy has received a dispatch from Petrograd (St. Petersburg) declaring that these reports are without foundation and that Vilna is perfectly calm. The Christian and Jewish populations are working together for the relief of the wounded.

The Prince of Wales relief fund today passed the \$10,000,000 mark.

Reverses in East Prussia.

London, Sept. 2, 2:35 p. m.—The Russian embassy here has received from the general staff at Petrograd (St. Petersburg) the following account of the Russian reverses in East Prussia:

count of the Russian reverses in East Prussia:

"Our offensive continues in our western position in East Prussia. Our troops have destroyed the (railroad) stations at Landsberg, Roessel and Bischofsstein and the Heilsberg-Zintern and the Bartenstein-Koenigsberg railroads.

"In the southern portion of East Prussia the Germans brought up reinforcements all along our whole front and attacked our two army corps. These corps suffered a check, caused by the heavy artillery which the Germans brought up from neighboring forts on the Vistula.

"Our contact with the enemy remains unbroken and fresh Russian troops are arriving on the Austrian fronts.

"The stubborn fighting continues."

London, Sept. 2, 10:10 a. m.—A corner of the curtain over the battle drama in northwestern France has momentarily been raised. It shows the allies battling desperately to prevent the success of the German assaults on the upper Oise, less than fifty miles from Paris.

"On the eastern war stage Russia frankly confesses to disaster to two army corps, with the loss of three generals, elsewhere the Russian arms seemed to have triumphed. Galicia has been successfully invaded and Lemberg will soon be evacuated, according to reports from the St. Petersburg war office. If this is true, the Austrian menace to the Russian forces can begin to converge for the march on Berlin, the Russian objective in north Galicia apparently being Koenigsbutte, whence they can march on Berlin via Breslau.

On the upper Oise the British are fighting desperately to prevent the Germans from obtaining one of the most direct routes to Paris. The battle raged Sunday and Monday and by sheer weight of numbers the Germans secured a slight advantage.

Advance Becoming Difficult.

Military experts point out, from the present position on the upper Oise river, the German advance will become increasingly difficult, owing to the natural features of the country as well as the artificial defenses that will have to be encountered.

It is becoming evident that all along the western line, the allies are playing for time in the hope that the German assault will become exhausted. On the diplomatic side, Germany is making renewed efforts to bring Italy into her camp by a proclamation which cites that a victory for England and France will deprive Italy of all chance of dominating the Mediterranean.

The western coast of Belgium and the northeastern coast of France are apparently clear of Germans.

Antwerp has asked for an increased garrison. The town has also experienced a shudder because of another Zeppelin visit. The great dirigible was fired on and it departed without dropping any bombs.

Russians Advance on Lemberg. Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 2, via London, 11:55 a. m.—The following official announcement was made public here today:

"Our forces invading Galicia have continued their advance in the direction of Lemberg. The enemy fell back gradually before our troops. We captured some cannon, some rapid fire guns and some caissons. The pursuit continues.

"Near Gulla (?) and Lelpa (?) the enemy occupied a strong position of such natural strength that it was considered impracticable. They also desperately attempted to stop our advance by a flanking attack in the direction of Halurcz (?).

Buried 14,600 Austrians.

"We repulsed the Austrians, inflicting severe losses. We buried on the battle field 14,600 Austrian dead, captured a flag and 32 guns, and a quantity of supplies, and made many prisoners, including a general.

"On the south front, in the Warsaw district, all the Austrian attacks have been repelled with success. Assuming the offensive on our right wing, we forced the Austrians to retreat, capturing three cannon, ten rapid fire guns and over 1000 prisoners. According to statements made by the latter, the Austrian losses were very heavy."

Russian Dispatches True.

London, Sept. 2, 6:10 a. m.—Telegraphing from St. Petersburg, the correspondent of the Times, declares that the reports given out by the headquarters staff in the Russian capital are generally rather meager, but in contradistinction to what is the case in Berlin and Vienna, they are always true.

That the headquarters will stick to

this plan also when the news is bad is proved by the announcements of today. This attitude shows their confidence in the fortitude and staunchness of the Russian people, which undoubtedly is deserved, and augurs well for the future.

More Reinforcements Sent.
Word of today's announcement indicates that other Vistula fortresses, besides Graudenz and Thorn have been sent reinforcements. The news arrived last night and the people of St. Petersburg received it with firmness.

From Galicia, the only news is that a fierce battle is still raging. The situation in this Austrian province is probably as follows:

Austrians Occupy Lublin.
A large Austrian army with its base on Cracow and Przemyel, 50 miles west of Lemberg, has occupied the south portion of the Russian Polish governments of Lublin and Kielce.

It advanced in two independent columns to the north, one on either side of the river Vistula. Against the column advancing on Lublin marched the largest part of the third Russian army. The hostile forces met south of Lublin and toward Tomashov, where the battle commenced more than a week ago is in progress.

At the same time the Russian fourth army crossed the Russian frontier of Galicia and, after a series of minor encounters, in which it was everywhere victorious, drove back the Austrian forces massed there until a general battle ensued about thirty miles east of Lemberg. After long sustained and heavy fighting at this point, the Russians captured several places where the Austrians had taken up positions fortified by field works, namely at (names deleted by censor).

Of the continued Russian advance on Lemberg there are no further reports.

In conclusion, the correspondent of the Times says that the information given out at headquarters in St. Petersburg indicates that the Russians, in spite of the Austrian stubborn defense, will bring victory home in this long sustained and terrible battle in which probably more than 1,000,000 men are engaged.

Wedge Entered at St. Quentin.

London, Sept. 2, 9:15 a. m.—In a dispatch from Paris, dated Sunday, August 30, the local correspondent of the Daily Mail, says there is one circumstance regarding the position in which the allied armies now find themselves which may be regarded as hopeful. This is that at St. Quentin, the angle of their position, they appear to have thrust forward a threatening wedge into the enemy's center.

The allies will have the benefit in the engagement that will be resumed at daybreak tomorrow (Monday), the correspondent continues, of moving on the enemy's interior lines. There is, therefore, hope perhaps that a vigorous counter attack from LaFere might succeed in cutting through the German center.

"So here is the enemy within 60 miles of Paris," the correspondent declares, "what will happen if the fortune of this battle once again goes against the allies? We may perhaps see British troops falling back with their French comrades on Paris."

Russian Reverse Local.

London, Sept. 2, 12:25 p. m.—A telegram received in an official channel in London today from the chief of the Russian general staff declares that the Russian reverse in eastern Prussia is to be regarded as purely local and due to the sudden reinforcement of the Germans (probably at Graudenz and Thorn) and the arrival of their siege guns.

Russian reinforcements also immediately arrived.

Germans Advance in North.

London, Sept. 2, 5 a. m.—The Times correspondent at Dieppe, France, has telegraphed his paper as follows:

"In the main northern theatre of war the German advance appears to continue without slackening its pace. It must be indeed an over-zealous army that the Germans are bringing towards the forts of Paris. They have made an effort which nearly deserves to be called super-human. Nothing like it ever before was seen in war."

Yet we may be sure they have spent themselves in vain."

Washington, Sept. 2.—The Turkish ambassador here said today he was unable to confirm the report from London that his country had declared war on Russia. He has not been in cable communication with his government for days.

JAPAN SHOCKED BY BAD USAGE

Non-Combatants in Germany Imprisoned—American Charge Enters Protest in Berlin.

AMBASSADOR IS STONED

Result of Unbridled Abuse of Japanese Diplomat in Vienna Newspapers—Court-eesies in Japan.

Tokio, Sept. 2.—The foreign office today issued a statement in which the treatment of Japanese in Germany is described. This announcement declares that as early as August 8, the Germans began watching all Japanese in Germany. The Japanese charge d'affaires at Berlin advised his nationals to leave the country; a number did depart, but on the expiration of the Japanese ultimatum, the German authorities took into custody 50 Japanese and put them in prison, claiming that this action was taken for their "protection."

The civil authorities gave the Japanese charge permission to see his imprisoned countrymen, but the military authorities refused to let him do so. It was impossible to obtain their names, and the American ambassador at Berlin, James W. Gerard, who represents Japanese interests, protested at this situation.

The foreign office statement declares also that the train on which the Japanese ambassador left Vienna was stoned and several of its windows were broken. This outrage, it says, was a result of the unbridled abuse of Japan in the Vienna newspapers.

This report comes as something of a shock to the public here, particularly as Germans and Austrians have been treated with every consideration and courtesy by the Japanese.

KAISER'S FLEET WILL NOT FIGHT

British Challenge to Pitched Battle So Far Declined—Germans Sowing Mines.

RETALIATORY METHODS

Mine Laying Vessels Must be Stopped and Given Short Shift as Pirates.

London, Sept. 2.—The Times naval correspondent, discussing the fact that the German fleet has so far declined the British challenge to a pitched battle by taking refuge in the expedient of sowing mines in the North sea, suggests that it may be necessary for the admiralty, which has declined to condescend to the German methods in this respect, to take retaliatory measures in the near future.

"We may either have to use mines for the purpose of preventing German mine laying vessels leaving German ports," says the correspondent, "or we may decide that crews of vessels used as mine layers should be given short shift as pirates."

AUSTRIANS WILL LEAVE LEMBERG

Capital of Galicia Is Surrounded by Russian Troops—Ring Being Drawn Closer.

Rome, via London, Sept. 2, 8:28 a. m.—The Giornale d'Italia, publishes a dispatch from Vienna saying that the Austrian government has made arrangements for the evacuation of Lemberg, Galicia.

Lemberg is the capital of Galicia. Recent dispatches have described it as invested by Russian troops and reports from St. Petersburg have declared that the "iron ring" around Lemberg was being drawn closer and closer.

LODZ IN HANDS OF AUSTRIANS

Battle Northward From Lemberg Continuing—Papers Full of Russian Horrors in East Prussia.

ALLIES CALLED LIARS

London Called Lie Factory by German Paper—Many Statements Denied.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The German embassy received a wireless today from Berlin announcing that "German and Austrian troops have occupied Lodz, the largest manufacturing center in Russian Poland, and that the battle northward, from Lemberg is continuing."

"The report is confirmed that the French abducted fourteen women and 25 children from a German frontier place; also a hospital doctor and assistant from Lohringen. Fate unknown."

"The papers are full of Russian horrors in East Prussia. The Russians cut off the breast of a mother and impaled her five children on a fence."

"Four Cossacks ravished a woman while they handcuffed her husband and forced him to be a witness."

Troops Not Leaving Brussels.

Later the German embassy received the following additional wireless from Berlin:

"The news that German troops have left Brussels on account of the situation in East Prussia is wrong. The German administration in Brussels is very active, civil servants arriving every day for newly organized offices."

"The French official communique that the Russians have completely invested Koenigsburg is also a lie. The Russians never covered half the distance between the frontier and Koenigsburg and are now retreating eastward after the annihilation of their Narva army."

The Gazette Del Pololario, a respectable paper, calls London a lie factory comparable with Shanghai during the Russo-Japanese war."

Ridiculous Calumny.

"Lord Churchill's declaration that a victorious Germany would seek expansion in South America appears to be the climax of ridiculous calumny and of an unscrupulous attempt to incite the friendly nations of both North and South America against the German people, while the German press here, on the contrary, heartily welcomes the progress and prosperity of free American nations."

German soldiers returning from Belgium, cruelly mutilated, increase the German people's exasperation against the revolting atrocities created by Belgian civilians.

Enormous Excitement Raised.

"Enormous excitement has been caused by the Belgians attempt to induce the world, with London and Paris, who are endless liars, as accomplices in the belief that German soldiers are authors of atrocities."

"The Socialistic German paper Vorwaerts, gives a shocking description of the wholesale assassination of Germans at Louvain. The Simplissimus, another publication, says the name of Belgium is the worst insult that could be inflicted on civilized man."

GERMAN TROOPS MOVE EASTWARD

Exhausted Men Being Replaced by Reserves—Antwerp Prepares for Immediate Bombardment.

London, Sept. 2, 10:55 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Rotterdam says:

"From Terneusem, on the Dutch frontier, near Antwerp, reports come of a general movement of German troops eastward. Exhausted men are being replaced in all directions by reserves. The movement is also believed to be connected with the arrangement of the Landstrum reservists, who are to occupy the whole of the Belgian territory."

"The movement of trains for civilian purposes south of Ghent has again ceased."

"Preparations are being made at Antwerp for an immediate bombardment."

BATTLE OF MONS TERRIBLE ONE

Germans Bring Up Overwhelming Numbers of Best and Freshest Men.

BATTLE AWE INSPIRING

Magnificent Marksmanship of British Made Most Serious Day Since War Began.

London, Sept. 2, 2:47 p. m.—The Chronicle correspondent, from an unnamed point in France, gives a description obtained from officers, of the great battle near Mons on August 26. He says:

"All soldiers agree that Wednesday's battle was by far the more terrible. Certainly it came at the end of several days fighting, but they tell me the Germans put more strength into that day's work than perhaps any other."

"An officer told me it was a terrible day. I think the Germans felt that there was an opportunity to wipe out the British force and they brought up vast numbers of their best and freshest men. They assailed the British position not only with determination, but with what I can only justly call ferocity."

Great Military Achievement.

"No doubt the German general staff was of the opinion that the British force could not stand before an attack by an enemy twice as strong in numbers and much stronger in artillery. It was really the first occasion in history on which a battle was taken place between a German and a British army and I think when we can read its story as we can that of Waterloo, it will be found that the battle, in which twice as many men were engaged, as at Waterloo, deserves far higher place purely as a military achievement."

"It was something really awe inspiring, another officer said, in speaking of the same day, to see those terrific German rushes, the attacking forces were well served, too, by artillery, and that has not always been the case. Generally the artillery fire of the Germans had been rather poor."

Magnificent Marksmanship.

"When you saw the rush start, you thought nothing on earth could stop it. That those tremendous charges were stopped and the attackers driven back in disorder is due in the first place, I am certain, to the magnificent marksmanship of the British soldier. The officers naturally expected a good deal in this particular direction, but I don't think they thought the men would do so superbly in actual warfare."

"At the end, practically of a week's hard marching and harder fighting, and in the face of perhaps the fiercest frontal attack ever delivered in modern warfare, it must have surprised the Germans. Judging from what they saw, the officers state that Wednesday was the most serious day for Germany since the war began."

GERMANS KILL OWN WOUNDED

Heavy Losses Incurred at Mons—City Suffers Heavily—Whole Neighborhood Devastated.

London, Sept. 2, 5:25 a. m.—The Ostend correspondent of the Express, quotes Leon Hild, senator of Hainaut, as testifying "that the Germans killed their own severely wounded on the battlefield, only saving those who would soon recover."

There are many signs, according to the dispatch, that the Germans suffered heavily at Mons. Returning remnants of those who were in fight spoke bitterly of British courage. One force of 250 British, it is said, must have accounted for thousands of Germans. All along their line of retreat they had prepared a defense made with bags full of potash, found in a neighboring factory. Through these were placed Maxims and on top German helmets. The first time the Germans came up to this seemingly friendly fire, the Maxims spoke and soon no Germans were left."

Mons is reported to have suffered heavily and its whole neighborhood has been devastated.

FREE DANCE
—AT—
UTAH HOT SPRINGS
TONIGHT
SPECIAL MUSIC. TAKE HOT SPRINGS CAR.